



many as 400 of the children, with GOL encouragement and financing, have sought medical care outside of Libya. They noted that from April to July 2007 -- in the run-up to the medics' departure -- several hundred families were sent off to Europe for months at a time to "prevent them from raising their voices" as the GOL worked to find a solution to the criminal case. On September 17, the Baylor team was scheduled to examine 50 patients at the BCC, but only 15 showed up. Hospital staff told the team the children's families had mostly left Libya since the July compensation payments (families received about USD \$1 million for each infected child), some moving permanently to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

17. (C) According to the Baylor team, Benghazi hospital staff were unusually critical of European efforts in Benghazi. Addressing three European representatives -- a British psychiatrist, an Italian physician, and a Dutch database management expert, the director of the BCC said, "You have done nothing for us." The director went on to praise Baylor for its concrete proposals and eagerness to work directly with the Benghazi medical community. The leader of the European team, UK psychiatrist Rafik Hosni, told Kline that the Europeans do not have an MOU analogous to Baylor's and have little clear direction for their medical engagement in Benghazi.

#### BENGHAZI DOCTORS STAND BY MEDICS' GUILT

18. (C) Kline noted that, almost without exception, Benghazi doctors refer to the 426 cases as the "injected children" rather than the "infected children." Though the Baylor team steered well clear of politics during their September 16-18 visit, every Benghazi doctor they spoke with maintains the Bulgarian medics were guilty of intentionally infecting the 426 children with the HIV virus in 1999.

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